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THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(Concluded.)

The only expeditions that have been gotten up, have been with reference to those who must have been sold into perpetual bondage, unless taken to the colony. Much more than money enough to have paid all the old debts has been devoted to this object. And will any of the creditors object to this course? Will they not prefer to wait a little longer for their pay, than that we should have let these persons, whose hearts were set upon going to the colony, remain in this country, with the certain prospect of never reaching this desired end? We think not.

But again: The money demanded for the purchase of territory and the schooner *Regulus*, would have more than paid the old debts. But would the creditors have been pleased with this? Could we have justified ourselves to the American people and the world, if we had made no effort to purchase territory and save our infant colony; even though in doing this we were actuated by the laudable endeavor to pay off the old creditors of the Society. We believe that the unanimous voices of both creditors and community is, that the absolutely indispensable operations of Colonization must be carried on, at all hazards. This has been the conviction under which we have acted. We have abstained from enlarging our operations, or engaging in any new or experimental enterprises, until the debts of the Society should be paid; and we recommend that this policy be still pursued.

Some progress has been made in liquidating the old debt; but not as much as we had wished, and it is due to the creditors to remark, that, with a few exceptions, they have manifested a spirit of great liberality. Some of them still refuse to accept the terms of the compromise proposed to them, and of course have not received any part of their claim against the Society.

There is but one mind among the members of the committee in regard to the importance of paying all the old debts of the Society, so that it may

stand forth unencumbered, and enabled to appropriate all its available funds to carrying forward the legitimate objects of the institution. At the last annual meeting, it was supposed that the receipts from several legacies to the Society, would enable us to accomplish this desirable end. But unexpected obstacles have been thrown in the way of the final settlement of these legacies, and unavoidable delays have taken place, so that the total receipts from legacies during the year has been only \$5,300. This sum falls very far short of the receipts from the same source during the preceding year: an advance on which we had a right to expect. No effort has been spared to raise money during the past year. But in many parts of the country all efforts have been almost unavailing. During the last three months, it has seemed impossible to make collections. Some of our most ardent friends have been unable to aid us in our time of need. Many of our Auxiliary Societies have not made us any remittances during the year. They allege that it has not been for want of *disposition*, but of *ability*, inasmuch as they have found it impossible to collect the small sums due from their own members.

We have been endeavoring to re-model the system of agencies so as to make it more effectual, and less liable to objection or abuse. We have employed some new agents; men of high talents, who, we hope, will continue for years in the service of the cause; who shall have their fields of labor definitely assigned to them, and remain in them. In this way they will become acquainted with the people, and the people will be inspired with confidence in them. Hitherto our agents have gone too exclusively to the larger cities and towns, and to the rich and the liberal, while the smaller places have been overlooked. We consider this a great misfortune. We must rely on the *many*, and not on the few.

Several new Auxiliary Societies have been formed in different parts of the country, which promise much assistance in future. New life has also been infused into some of the State Societies, from which great good will undoubtedly result. A plan of union has been arranged between the Mississippi and Louisiana State Societies and the Parent Institution, which has brought the powerful influence of those States to the aid of the cause, and has satisfied, it is believed, all who have heretofore doubted the propriety or possibility of such a union.

As it will be a satisfaction to many friends of the cause in those States, as well as elsewhere, to see the principles of this union, we insert in the appendix the terms of the one made with the Mississippi State Society, to which the one with the Louisiana Society is very similar.

The Mississippi Society have furnished over three thousand dollars to aid in improving their settlement in the colony, and in extending their purchase of territory. A number of emigrants are preparing to leave the State to join their companions in the Colony. The State Society of Louisiana has also furnished considerable means towards the purchase of territory for the location of a colony from that State, and it is understood that a large

number of persons are preparing to emigrate as pioneers in the noble cause. We anticipate great things from these two States in the future. A very large body of their best citizens are the able and devoted friends of Colonization.

We are continually receiving applications for a passage to Liberia, from free people of color in different parts of the country. A company in one neighborhood, in a free State, write the most urgent letters, desiring to be sent to the Colony. A man and his wife request a free passage, saying that they have just paid \$3,000 for themselves, and have nothing left, but want to go to Liberia and start with a fair chance. A man begs us to help him to get to Liberia, saying he has a wife and four grown children, all of whom he has purchased, excepting one, for whom he yet owes about six hundred dollars, which he will be able to pay this winter, and then he wants to start immediately. Our agent in Tennessee says, that a thousand emigrants can be obtained in that State, if we can raise the means of sending them out; but that they are mostly poor, and entirely unable to pay their own expenses. SION HARRIS, a Colonist, and the bold defender of Heddington, has been travelling with our agent in Tennessee, and the most favorable impression has been produced on the free colored population. In three or four towns in which they stopped, as they passed through Virginia, very great good was done; and about sixty persons offer themselves as candidates for the Colony. Mr. HARRIS formerly lived in Tennessee, and his object in coming to this country was to carry out with him some of the members of his family who are anxious to go.

JAMES BROWN, another Colonist, and member of the Legislative Council of Liberia, has also been in this country the last six months, a part of which time he has spent in Connecticut and Rhode Island, travelling with our agent there. And we have been informed from various sources, that the most favorable impression has been produced. He has given a great amount of information in regard to the Colony, which is relied upon as true. And many of the colored people, who had considered themselves as privileged above all their race, have been induced to reconsider the subject, and are constrained to admit, that their condition and prospects are far beneath what they would be, were they to emigrate to Liberia.

We wish our friends fully to understand the position we occupy with regard to emigrants. We have been obliged to refuse a passage to many who have been anxious to go. We have not had the means to send them; nor have we at present any brighter prospect before us. We shall, unless our patrons are liberal beyond what we can expect, be compelled to deny many whose hearts are set upon going to Africa.

It is, therefore, considered indispensable, that we should own a good, large, substantial ship, or be enabled to adopt some other means of keeping up a regular communication with the Colony. It is at the greatest inconvenience, and with the heaviest expense that we can engage the service of transient vessels. A single instance will show the necessity of our having

a vessel whose movements we can control. Last summer it became necessary for us to make preparations to send an expedition from Norfolk, Virginia, in October. Eighteen slaves in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, had, by the will of their deceased master, the privilege of going to Liberia, and they were all anxious to go, and it was necessary that they should go at that time. Upwards of twenty in Richmond, Virginia, were in the same situation. Some in North Carolina were obliged to leave the State at that time. A family of eight in Trenton, New Jersey, also, were anxious to go. With the fairest prospect of fifty-eight emigrants, we engaged a merchantman to go to Norfolk and carry them out, and appointed a day for their sailing. But just as those in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, were about to start from home, a suit was instituted against the estate, which rendered it impossible for them to leave at that time. We received the intelligence only a few days before the vessel was to sail. And, as "misfortunes come not single," after the preparations for the departure of those from Richmond had been made, and they were expecting to leave the next day, obstacles were thrown in the way of their leaving, by an undecided suit in the Court of Appeals, which compelled the high-minded and honorable executor to abandon all hope of sending them at that time.

Some adverse influence also came athwart the family in Trenton, New Jersey, which prevented them from going for a year yet. This, too, took place at the very time that we expected them to have left home to go on board the vessel in New York.

In this way one difficulty after another sprung up, until the number expected was reduced, when the vessel sailed, to six. And all this took place after it was too late for us to make any other arrangements. Had we anticipated any such disastrous issue, we could have had other emigrants ready to fill up the places thus left empty. But as it was, this was impossible; and the expedition was a considerable loss to us.

It is easy to see that all this would be prevented, or saved, if we had a vessel over which we could exercise perfect control. We have been in correspondence with some mercantile houses, who propose to run a vessel at regular times, to and from the Colony, for the purpose of accommodating the emigrants who may desire to go. It is thought if such an arrangement can be made, on advantageous terms, it may save the Society the necessity of purchasing a ship, and yet accomplish the same desirable end.

During the year we have sent out four expeditions;—One from Norfolk, Virginia, which sailed on the 3d of February, carrying out 41 emigrants, and a large amount of supplies. One from New Orleans, which sailed May 13, with 42 emigrants, and about \$3,000 worth of goods. One from Norfolk, June 18th, having on board only one emigrant, the *Regulus*, the vessel purchased by the Society for the use of the Colony, being entirely filled up with goods for the purchase of territory: and fourthly the disastrous expedition of which we have spoken, which sailed on the 18th of

The whole expense of despatching these four expeditions has been very heavy ; a large part of which would have been saved if the Society had owned a vessel.

In these circumstances we lay the subject before our patrons and our authorized advisers, and ask them, what shall we do ? It is a mighty work which we have undertaken, and we are straitened until it be accomplished : and how shall this be done ? Shall we be compelled barely to struggle through another year, and save the life of the Society and the existence of the Colony ; or shall we have the means put into our hands by which we can raise the Society above all obstacles, and carry forward the work as the exigencies of the case demand ?

In this connection we wish to make a few suggestions to the managers and members of Auxiliary Societies. They have furnished us much less aid this year than they did last, owing, as they say, to the extreme pressure of the times. We rely upon the co-operation of such friends as have formed themselves into Societies, and thus openly espoused the cause. They form an organized body, to whom we have a right to look as *auxiliaries*, in the fullest sense of that term. They possess facilities for aiding the cause, which are peculiar to them in their organization, and can be enjoyed by none in their individual capacity.

It is, therefore, a source of deep regret, that many of them have been suffered almost to expire, while others have let the year roll round, and have made no effort to raise funds. And we appeal to the officers and managers of all such Societies, and entreat them at once to call a meeting, have some impressive speeches, re-organize, appoint new officers, send out collectors to raise funds, and thus by energy, perseverance and industry, command the attention and respect of the public, and draw largely on their benevolence. It must be evident to all, that without such life and vigor in an Auxiliary Society, it can do little to advance the general cause. When an agent, for example, visits the place, he often finds it difficult to learn who are the officers of the Society ; and yet he cannot think of going to work without consulting them. To get them together oftentimes consumes as much time, and costs as much labor, as it would to get a general meeting of the citizens. In such case the Auxiliary Society fails entirely to perform the functions for which it has been constituted.

It is not, therefore, without cause, that we call upon all our auxiliaries to be up and doing ; to let their light shine, and their influence be felt, far and wide.

In the last annual Report allusion was made to a bequest of the late Alexander Watson, deceased, of the parish of St. James Santee, S. C. Since that, the suit in court has been decided in favor of the children. In June last they were sent by order of the court to this city, to be delivered to the Society for the purpose of emancipation. The decree of the court required that they should be emancipated, and a guardian appointed by the Orphans' Court of this city, who was required to give bond and security. This was

accordingly done. The children have been placed at school, and are now doing well.

There is yet one item in reference to the will which has not been finally decided by the court, which will doubtless be decided in favor of the children. The society has no pecuniary interest in the matter, having been made merely the agent for the execution of a solemn and an important trust.

Another trust somewhat similar has been committed to the Society within the last few months. Mrs. Sarah A. Dubosq, of Cranston, in the county of Providence, Rhode Island, in her last will and testament, "left the sum of \$500 to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, in trust, for the use and benefit of George Johnson, a colored lad, now a resident of the American colony of Liberia, in Africa, and his descendants: the interest of the said sum to be paid to the said George, or his descendants annually, and the principal sum to be paid by said Treasurer or his successors, unto the said George, or his descendants, or in any manner expended for his or their benefit, when in the opinion of the agent of said colony for the time being, such payment or expenditure shall be most beneficial to said George or his descendants, and in case said George shall die without issue, or his issue or descendants shall become extinct, after his death said sum not having been paid over to him or them, nor expended for his or their benefit as aforesaid, then I give said sum to the said society forever, to be by them applied to the support of free schools in said colony, in such manner as they shall deem proper."

The \$500 mentioned in the above extract has been received and invested in safe stock, yielding six per cent. interest; but it is not reckoned a part of our general receipts, as the society has no pecuniary interest in it for the present.

The business of supplying the colony with a good and sufficient currency, imposed on us by the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting, has received a very large share of our attention. We have taken measures to redeem all the bills issued by the Society, and make them at all times convertible into gold and silver on presentation at the colonial store. For this purpose we purchased and sent out \$500 in specie, which, added to the amount of gold and silver in the colonial treasury, will form a specie fund sufficiently large to redeem all the notes in circulation, or to give the holders of them all the security they can desire of the perfect soundness of the currency.

We consider that by this arrangement a great object has been accomplished for the increase of the happiness and promotion of the commercial affairs of the colony. Hitherto they have experienced great embarrassment, and been subject to heavy losses in their external trade, for the want of a sound and convenient circulating medium, which has somewhat interrupted the peace and harmony that ought to prevail in all well organized communities.

The measures which we have adopted, we believe, are calculated to remove every thing of this kind, and to give increased dignity and importance

to all the enactments of this society, and permanency and stability to the government and the commonwealth.

The committee have felt the importance of doing something more to promote the cultivation of coffee among the colonists. There are but few persons among them who were familiar with its growth before they went to Liberia. And, although it is very easy of cultivation, yet they have many things yet to learn in regard to it. They need an example before their eyes, and much council and advice in regard to the best kind of coffee, and the various improvements by which it may be made to yield a heavy crop. About the first of July last, a gentleman by the name of Harzen arrived at Monrovia from New Orleans, who had been brought up in the West Indies on a large coffee plantation, and was thoroughly acquainted with the business. Governor Buchanan effected a temporary arrangement with him to take the superintendance of the public farm; while he recommended to this committee, to make a permanent arrangement for employing him, so as to enlarge the public farm to at least 500 acres in coffee, and making all necessary improvements on it.

Being fully impressed with the ultimate value which would accrue from such a plan, we entered into it fully—accepted of Mr. Harzen's proposals, and directed Governor Buchanan to engage his services accordingly. But before the vessel carrying out our despatches had reached the colony Mr. Harzen was taken sick and died in a few days.

The committee would recommend to make liberal proposals to any colored man or company of men, who are thoroughly acquainted with the coffee business, and will emigrate to the colony, and engage to manage the public farm, or to open one for themselves. It is believed that they can open and carry on an extensive and successful business for themselves, besides doing much by way of example and influence to stimulate the colonists to advance in this noble branch of industry. There cannot be a doubt but that coffee will be a chief staple of the western coast of Africa. The climate is the finest in the world, and the soil is inexhaustibly productive; nothing, therefore, is necessary but to turn the public sentiment in this channel and get the operations fairly and fully begun.

We hope that ere this present year rolls round, we shall have the privilege of stating, that many persons have gone to the Colony well prepared to engage largely in this occupation. Had we it in our power, we would appeal to the most intelligent, refined, and comfortably situated of the colored population of *this* country, in view of the vast advantages they may gain by emigrating to the Colony. If we are asked why those who have ample fortune, comfortable situation, and well established reputation, should emigrate? We answer, it is because, with all their dignity and talents, they never can enjoy equality of rights here; with their refinement and influence, they are doomed to the most degrading associations; in all the dearest intercourse of society, they must forever feel themselves depressed and excluded; and above all, because they ought to be inspired with a

burning desire to elevate their race, and redeem the land of their fathers, of their antiquity, and their glory, from the hand of the ruthless spoiler, from the chains of superstition and the bondage of barbarity; and with a determination to give their brethren in this land a country and a name. With such motives as these, they may leave their native shores, and repair to the home of their fathers, with gladness of heart, and that, too, with the certain prospect before them of enduring much hardship and toil, in entering a new country, felling the forests and clearing the ground, to make way for the ripening harvest. When the whole earth lay uninhabited and open for his occupancy, before their great progenitor, Ham, he selected Africa as the residence for himself and his descendants. Now, when all other parts of the earth are occupied with other races of men, why should his descendants not eagerly rush to that country, which is theirs by right of inheritance, and by adaptation to their peculiar constitution? Already have the colonists kindled there the light of civilization and christianity, which, sooner or later, must shine over every portion of that ill-fated and unhappy continent. Have their kindred in this country no desire to aid in a work so grand, and share in triumphs so glorious?

In whatever light, therefore, the cause of Colonization is considered, it addresses its claims to them with all the motives of patriotism, philanthropy and christianity, for it is at once and emphatically, the cause of liberty, of humanity, and of religion. In no other way can they remove from their character that obloquy which now rests upon it. In no other country can they have opened to their vision such bright prospects of prosperity, usefulness and enjoyment.

Believing, as we confidently do, that the scheme of Colonization is eminently calculated to accomplish the object for which it has been adopted, and to advance the welfare of all concerned, we have improved every means of diffusing intelligence calculated to awaken the colored population of our country to their true interest. The African Repository has been furnished to many of them gratis. Other documents have been put into their hands as we have had opportunity. And we have requested our friends throughout the country to aid us in diffusing correct information among the more intelligent and responsible part of the colored population.

We are the more anxious on this subject, in consequence of the scarcity of funds in our possession to carry on this work. Many of them have funds of their own, not only to pay their passage and expenses, but to set themselves up in the Colony, under the most promising auspices! Could they be induced to emigrate, it would relieve the Society from much embarrassment for the present, and at the same time strengthen and improve the Colony.

The Committee are more and more impressed with the value and usefulness of the African Repository. Its circulation is indispensable to the largest success of Colonization. It constitutes the only channel by which we can reach the minds of a very large class of the community. Our

agents everywhere feel the benefit of its circulation. One of them says in a letter, "Wherever the Repository is taken, I find the ground ready prepared. The people understand the subject. They know how great are its wants. And there I can raise money. I have to say but few words. The people are ready to contribute." Another gentleman says, "I am happy to inclose you an order for the \$1,000 which I promised you. The African Repository is a very valuable publication. I wish it could reach all our reading population. It must be circulated. If Liberia is the best home for the colored man, he will find it in course of time, as surely as the poor emigrants from Europe do this country, or we resort to the valley of the west. Canada, the West India Islands, &c., are not the home of our people of color. They may make the experiment, and be convinced."

A clergyman says, "We need information on the subject of Colonization. Will you please send me the African Repository? I inclose you the payment for one year. It would be a great satisfaction to the colored people to get a copy or two of the Liberia Herald."

Another says, "I inclose you \$10 for the African Repository. I prize it highly."

Another, "I inclose you \$5, to pay for the Repository. I have read the paper with great pleasure, and feel a deep interest in the African Colony, and a strong conviction that something may be done through its instrumentality, for the civilization of Africa. This certainly would be no mean accomplishment."

But it is unnecessary to give more than a specimen of the numerous letters we are continually receiving, testifying to the usefulness of the Repository and its indispensableness to the prosperity of the cause of Colonization.

Immediately after the close of the last annual meeting, and in obedience to your order, we purchased the Repository from Judge WILKESON, who had owned it for two years preceding. This purchase took effect from the 1st of January, 1841. Since that time, the success which has attended its issue has been such, in a pecuniary point of view, as fully to justify the action of the Board in ordering its purchase. *One thousand one hundred and fourteen* new subscribers have been added to its subscription list, without including any that have been added in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. The whole expense of editing, printing, publishing, paper, &c., has been \$2,542 12, while the whole receipts in payment of subscriptions have been \$3,684 00, showing a net profit of \$1,141 88, from moneys already paid into the treasury. In addition, there are yet due \$900, from the New York State Colonization Society, to whom we have hitherto furnished for that amount as many copies as they wished to circulate through the State, and they take the responsibility of collecting the subscriptions. From the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society, there is yet due about \$500. We furnish them as many copies as they want, at \$1 each, and they take the trouble of collecting, &c. From subscribers in

different parts of the country, there is still due for the year 1841, very large sums, a part of which we of course never expect to receive ; but many of the subscribers may be relied upon with certainty.

About 750 copies are sent gratuitously by the Society to Auxiliary Societies, life members, annual contributors of \$10 and upwards, and clergymen who take up a collection for the cause within the year, and to agents and others who obtain subscribers.

It will appear from this statement, that the Repository may be made a source of very considerable profit to the Society. If the present number of subscribers would punctually pay the amounts they owe, it would bring a very large sum into the treasury ; while a little exertion on the part of our friends generally, would suffice to increase the subscription list very greatly. Let them remember that for every new subscriber they now send us, who pays his subscription, the American Colonization Society receives the sum of \$1 50, so that to get a new subscriber is the same thing as to obtain a donation of \$1 50.

The Committee regret that they are under the necessity of stating, that the continued ill health of Judge WILKESON, our Chairman, has rendered it necessary for him to retire from the arduous duties connected with the office, which he has filled with so much credit to himself and advantage to the cause. As early as June last, he was obliged to take some relaxation ; and he visited his friends in Buffalo, where he has been confined much of of the time since. As soon as he was able to travel, he visited this city, and, on the 15th of December, laid before us a letter tendering his resignation.

Most deeply do we regret the necessity which has thus removed our Chairman from among us. His labors have been arduous—his devotion to the cause sincere and fervent—and his zeal and activity untiring. He has made many sacrifices of time, ease, health and property, for the sake of advancing the noble cause in which he was engaged, and his efforts were not without success. To him, we, the Society, and the cause are deeply indebted. Long will his influence continue to be felt both in this country and in Africa ! And we trust that he will find in the consciousness of having done so much good, a reward more than sufficient to recompense him for all his sacrifices.

In concluding this Report, and closing our labors in connection with the Society, we most cordially commend the cause to the favor of a benevolent public, and to the blessing of a kind and overruling Providence. Its pathway is not a smooth and flowery one. Rather is it surrounded with embarrassment and fronted with obstacles. What great human enterprise was ever undertaken without difficulty ? What ever failed within the compass of human power, while pursued with perseverance and blessed by the smiles of heaven ? Let the Society prosecute, undismayed, its great work, appealing for succor to the reasonable, the virtuous and the Christian portions of the public. Animated by what of encouragement is found in the

past, let them proceed under the cheering prospects which are seen in the future. "Let them remember the condition of our forefathers, when, collected on the beach of England, they embarked for this distant land, amidst the scoffings of the assembled multitude; and here, in spite of all the perils of ocean and forest, successfully laid the foundations of this glorious republic." Prospects were never darker than theirs—results could not be more glorious. They can only have a parallel, "When centuries shall have rolled away, and the impartial historian of those future ages shall take a retrospect of the age in which we live, he will be led to contemplate with admiration the benevolent enterprise of African colonization, and will consider this as the brightest leaf in the page of the history of this country and of Africa! When a great Republic of colored men shall have spread over the whole western coast of Africa, and shall have extended its influence to the very centre of that unexplored continent; when its history is traced back to its origin, then will this feeble society come into permanent notice, and will receive the honor of having laid the foundation of a great empire, and of having introduced and diffused among the numerous barbarous tribes of that continent, all the arts and comforts of civilized life, and all the inestimable blessings of education and Christianity."

Then our present few, feeble, and sometimes despised, colonists, shall be the pilgrim fathers of that land, and Cape Messurado their Plymouth Rock! And to the American Colonization Society shall they ever ascribe their warmest thanks and their sincerest gratitude for having conceived the splendid design of laying the foundations of their Republic, and nursing and cherishing it in the days of its infancy.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

PLAN OF UNION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY AND THE MISSISSIPPI STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, at Natchez, on the 10th of May, 1841. The Rev. Mr. McLain, having presented to the Committee credentials as an agent of the American Colonization Society, and special authority and full power to represent and act for said society, in settling sundry questions relative to the respective duties and harmonious action of the two societies, and to define and establish more distinctly their several powers and responsibilities.

It has been mutually agreed and determined as follows, viz :

1. That any and all lands purchased, or hereafter to be purchased, by the American Colonization Society north of the river Sinou, and south of the river New Cesters, shall be transferred to the Mississippi State Colonization Society at its original cost, so as to extend their territory ultimately to those limits, when it may be deemed necessary by them.

2. That all freed slaves, or free colored people from the State of Mississippi, shall be entitled to a settlement within the territory of Mississippi in Liberia, they, or the persons sending them out, desiring it.

3. That all funds arising from collections, legacies, donations or other contributions within the State of Mississippi, shall be applied to defraying

the expenses of sending out emigrants from said State to said Territory, and other expenses incident thereto: *Provided*, That all salaries of agents and expenses in said State shall be first deducted from the amount collected.

4. That the citizens of Mississippi in Liberia shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities secured by the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and shall be governed by the same laws.

5. That, without surrendering or infringing the right of appointing their own Chief Magistrate for their own Colony, reserved by the Mississippi State Col. Soc. in their acceptance of the Constitution of the American Col. Society, and acceded to by the said American Colonization Society, for the purpose of greater economy and efficiency under present circumstances, the Mississippi State Colonization Society depute to the Governor of Liberia, for the time being, and until otherwise ordered, all executive power in relation to their Colony, with full authority to appoint a deputy or resident agent, who shall receive instructions from, and be held responsible to said Governor.

6. That said Governor shall forward to the Mississippi State Colonization Society, a quarterly account of all disbursements made by him or deputy agent for the benefit of the said Colony of Mississippi in Liberia.

7. While exercising these functions, the Governor of Liberia is to receive no separate or additional salary. But he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to stipulate for a suitable compensation in the way of salary, for his deputy or resident agent.

8. That the Mississippi State Colonization Society will pay a "*pro rata*" part of the salary to the Governor of Liberia, in proportion to their representation in the Colonial Council, or their aggregate population.

9. That a Travelling Agent for the State of Mississippi, (and Louisiana if they wish it,) shall be appointed by the American Colonization Society, with the advice and consent of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, who shall hold the funds raised by him, subject to the order of the American Colonization Society, and shall make an annual report to the Mississippi State Colonization Society, of the amount collected, and of the general prosperity of the cause throughout the State.

(Signed)

STEPHEN DUNCAN,

Pres't Miss. Col. Soc.

F. BEAUMONT, *Sec'y pro tem.*

W. McLAIN, *Agent Am. Col. Soc.*

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

THE DYING NEGRO.

MR. EDITOR:—You requested, some time ago, the ministers employed on domestic missions, to treasure up such incidents occurring in their respective fields of labor as would be interesting and profitable, and send them to you, for publication in the Advocate. If the following should be considered of sufficient interest to meet the public eye, you can give it a place in your columns. On Sunday morning, the — day of November, I went as usual to the mission, in order to attend to the labors and services of the day. It was a beautiful autumnal day. Nature lay in repose; and its peaceful calm was in blessed unison with the hallowed feelings of the heart; and it seemed a fit symbol of the bright and blessed sabbath of eternity. At nine o'clock, (A. M.,) I catechised a class of children. After this work was over, one of the leaders requested me to call and see one of his members who was lying extremely ill, and not likely to recover. I

immediately followed him to the couch of the sick man, and on entering his humble cabin, saw lying before me the emaciated frame of one who had lived to an advanced age, and had long been afflicted. Many of his friends and children had assembled to witness the interview. The tear of sorrow trickled down many a cheek on that solemn occasion. I approached the bedside, and accosted the old man in the language of tenderness and sympathy. He turned his sunken eyes upon me, while a cheerful smile played upon his venerable countenance. The influence of disease had well nigh paralyzed the powers of speech, but the mind was still strong and buoyant. As well as I now can recollect, the following conversation took place. "How are you now?" "When this question was asked, the old man made an effort to turn himself in the bed, and replied, "I am very weak, full of pains, and can hardly live long." "How long have you been sick?" "A long time, *mossa*." "How do you feel in your mind—soul?" "I feel peace within" "Do you think the Lord blesses you in your sickness?" "O yes, my dear preacher; master Jesus is with me all the day long, and I feel him in my heart." "Do you think the Lord has forgiven you all your sins?" "Yes, *mossa*, the Lord loves me, and I love him." "Are you afraid to die?" "O no, my dear minister; I been try to serve the Lord eber since I been young man, and I know master Jesus will be with me in the dark hour." "Do you feel prepared to meet your Judge?" "Yes, *mossa*, I no fraid for meet my Heavenly Fadder." "Do you wish to die?" "I would be thankful to die, for den I would be at rest. During this conversation, tears dropped freely down his care-worn cheeks, indicating the deep feeling within. I then asked him, "Do you wish us to unite in prayer with you?" He instantly replied: "If you please, dear minister;" and with this reply he made an effort to get up in his bed, and succeeded so far as to rest himself upon his hands and knees, in which position he remained devoutly engaged during prayer. We all kneeled down, and engaged in asking the blessing of our Heavenly Father. I was much affected. All wept and rejoiced. The Spirit of the Lord came down upon us, and we had a joyful time. During prayer, the old man would frequently respond "Amen," and the expression was not, as it too often is, an empty sound. It told with solemn emphasis upon the feelings of all present. At the close of the prayer, he turned back into bed, clasped his hands, and with streaming eyes, turned heavenward, exclaimed, "Glory! glory! glory!" I gave him a word of exhortation, bade him farewell, and left for my appointment. He took hold of my hand with both of his, and said, "good by, my dear preacher: if we never meet again in this world, I hope we shall meet in heaven." In this calm and peaceful state of mind he remained until the next Thursday, when his happy spirit rose, as we trust, from the lowly circumstances of its earthly sojourn, to the paradise of God.

Here we have an example of the efficacy of the religion of Jesus Christ as it is taught in the New Testament, to operate in circumstances the most forbidding. Here the simple preaching of the Word of Truth is seen to have reached the conscience, and quickened and purified the affections of a rice-field slave; raising him to that loftiest elevation for man—the elevation of a devout and truly religious spirit. The superstitions of his *caste* in society are chased away by "the knowledge of salvation through the remission of sins;" the fountains of purity and peace are opened in his soul; the fear of death is destroyed; the hope of glory lights up with its radiance the valley of dissolution; and we watch the flight of the soul, as it shakes off its mortal garments, and spreads out its wide wings, and hastens upward to its native clime in heaven!

O! let the black man of our rice fields and cotton plantations have the Gospel. Church of Christ, hold not back the prayers and charities necessary to send the missionary to these outcast ones, who now, like the "lost Pleiades," wander in darkness, but may be yet recovered, and at last shine as stars in the firmament of immortality. W.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., JAN. 6, 1842.

SLAVE TRADE.—The [Liberia] Luminary has a long editorial article entitled "Coming Events cast their Shadows Before." The editor takes, the ground, in reference to the refusal of our Government to allow to the British "the right of search," "that so long as the Government of the United States pursues its present policy, towards Africa and other nations, so long will the African slave trade be continued, aided and perpetuated by the American government." How the business is managed is thus explained: "It is known to *all who have a right to know*, that American vessels are built expressly for the slave trade, and sent to Havanna, Africa, and other places, and sold to those who desire them. And that they are frequently sold to be delivered under the United States' flag, on the coast of Africa; that they come doubly armed, having American and Spanish colors on board, with a mixed crew, and an American and Spanish captain on board. Here they cruise, take in rice, water, and gather up and deposit their slaves at a suitable place for immediate embarkation. If they fall in with an English man-of-war, or merchant-man, they hoist "the star spangled banner," and show American papers; if they should *accidentally happen* to be overtaken by an American man-of-war, up goes the Spanish or Portuguese flag, and all is safe; for American vessels-of-war are instructed, at their peril, not to interfere with the flag of foreign nations"—When this game is gotten through with, and "the preliminaries settled," and the slaves on board, the American captain, colors, and papers are sent ashore, and the vessel takes her departure with a full cargo of slaves." The American captain then goes to Liberia, to return in the first vessel to the United States. In view of these facts, is it not demanded of the United States by every principle of national honor, to grant to Great Britain, by special treaty, the right of search in the African seas?—*Congs. Obs.*

The recent correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lords Palmerston and Aberdeen on this subject shows the two government, to be still apart. It appears that American vessels had been searched on the African coast by British cruisers, under a supposed permission from the proper American authorities. On learning that no such permission existed, orders have been given to discontinue the practice. Still the right is claimed by the British Government, to examine vessels under the American flag, on the coast of Africa, so far as to ascertain whether they are *bona fide* American, and entitled to the protection of the flag. This right our Ambassador denies.

It is thought by many, who concede the soundness of the American argument in general that the mutual right of search ought to be granted by special treaty, as the only means of effectually breaking up the trade. The New York Commercial Advertiser states that a proposition is about to be submitted by the British government to ours, which is unobjectionable and will place the matter on a safe and honorable basis. We hope it is not a false rumor. It is certainly due to humanity and to our own honor, to take efficient measures to prevent the use of our flag which is describ-

MARYLAND COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This Society held its annual meeting at Annapolis, on the evening of the 3d of February. The report from the Board of Managers was read, and resolutions were passed expressing the sentiments that, by establishing the Colony, the Society had carried out the views of Maryland; that on the common ground of Colonization all the citizens of the State may unite; that it was important to establish a commercial intercourse between the Colony and the State of Maryland; and that the people of the State were pledged to sustain the Colony until it was able to support and protect itself.

The report states the population of the Colony to be about five hundred and fifty exclusive of the missions, and the number of deaths during a period of twelve months was only nine. The liability of an emigrant to sickness; is less than is incurred by ninety nine of every hundred emigrants to the Western States. The productions are cotton, sugar cane, coffee, palm oil, camwood, &c. Most of the emigrants are engaged in agriculture, and are settled in houses of their own. There is one uniformed company of artillery and another of infantry, and the colonists not attached to these are enrolled in the general militia, and are all well armed. The affairs of the little commonwealth have been well administered during the last five years by Gov. Russworm, a colored man. The last expedition to the Colony sailed in December, and consisted of thirty emigrants with the necessary supplies. The report presses the importance of having a regular packet to run between Cape Palmas and Baltimore, which shall be manned by citizens of Liberia, and bear the flag of the infant commonwealth.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

The correspondence between our Minister and the British Secretary of State in relation to the African Slave trade, leads us to believe that this traffic is more or less carried on under cover of the American flag, and American papers!!

How are these voyages concocted; and how can we take away from British vessels of war all pretence of necessity for boarding or searching our Merchant vessels?

It is not believed that any American merchant would engage in the trade, or any American ship master would conduct a slave voyage, subjecting themselves to the high penal statutes of their country. But vessels are purchased in the United States for the avowed purpose of this trade, and are taken hence to a foreign port; most frequently St. Thomas is fixed upon as the port of delivery, the vessel being documented according to the laws of the United States, and an American crew shipped for a voyage in good faith. The vessel arrives at St. Thomas, and is there delivered by the Captain to the purchaser, together with the American certificate of Register, according to the original contract. The crews are here discharged in a foreign port against their will, and left destitute. The authorities at St. Thomas arrest them as vagrants and thrust them into prison, (any seamen found on shore at that island are subject to imprisonment by the police.) These unfortunate seamen sometimes condescend, as the dernier resort, to ship for the slave trade, and thereby their release is obtained by the foreign owner of the slave vessel under *American colors!* Here the law is first violated in selling an American vessel to a foreigner, with the "ship's papers." Secondly, the law is violated in discharging the crew in a foreign port against their will; and thirdly,

American seamen are thus induced to engage in the slave trade, which is declared piracy by their country!

The remedy is easy; let our government send out a Consul to St. Thomas, with special instructions to examine the papers of every vessel, and to retain them in his possession until the vessel is lawfully cleared; and in case of a transfer of the vessel or change of master, let him be instructed to inquire into the cause, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Consul that the vessel is sold and delivered to a foreigner, let him be instructed to retain in his possession the Register and other papers and forward them to the department of State with the particulars of the circumstances. Let the same instructions be sent to all our Consuls abroad, I mean to those of our Consuls who are *American citizens*. It would be useless to instruct the "one hundred and one Consuls" who have been appointed to office, who are not now, and never were, citizens of the United States.

St. Thomas has long been known as the rendezvous of Slavers, pirates and smugglers; and the government of that colony is averse to the appointment of a Consul who would watch over the commerce and report the unlawful doings, and thereby take money from the pockets of the Governor. The Danish Government, it is believed, has now fourteen Consuls accredited to the United States, whilst we have only three Consuls in the Danish dominions. We cannot see why there can be any objection on the part of Denmark to an American Consul residing at St. Thomas to protect our trade in that quarter, and we trust that the President will appoint one there at all events.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

THE ORANG OUTANG.—This most singular animal is creating quite a sensation in this city. Those who have been to see her were highly entertained. She played with a little lap-dog as if it were her own offspring; called into action the same propensities; hid, crouched, watched, and sprang upon it, with the same consciousness of affection that characterizes her race. An apple was given to her but being immediately taken away, nothing could exceed her displeasure; she kicked and jumped, and screamed to the amusement of every one in the room, refusing all consolation until her appetite was satisfied, and then all was peace and quiet—the smile mounted her features and the crowning laugh of joy assumed the place of the scream of displeasure. She drank water from a wine glass, amused herself with needle and thread, and walked erect. The action of the stomach, heart and lungs, the formation of the head, arms, legs and feet, and even the development of her phrenological organs, does not differ materially from those of a human being.—We consider her the greatest natural curiosity ever in this country.—*Boston Transcript*.

BIBLES FOR AFRICA.—The American Bible Society has recently granted, on request, three hundred dollars worth of Bibles and Testaments to the Methodist Episcopal mission in West Africa, for the use of schools, emigrants, seamen, &c.



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